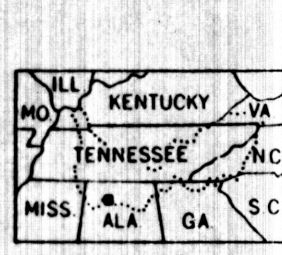


Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority
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Control by NOS/NOAA, USGS, and TVA
Topography by photogrammetric methods using aerial
photographs taken 1950. Field checked by TVA, 1960
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000 foot grid based on Alabama (West)
rectangular coordinate system
1000 metre Universal Transverse Mercator Grid ticks

UTM GRID AND 1976 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT HALF INTERVAL CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy duty — Four motor road
Medium duty — Wagon and truck
Light duty — Foot trail
U.S. Route
State Route
In developed areas, only through roads are shown

MOULTON, ALA.
N33°25'48" E 7.5
1960

Landslides and related features interpreted
from aerial photographs:

1:20,000 (black and white) 1971, 1972
1:40,000 (black and white) 1978

Photointerpretation and field check 1980-1981
This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed
for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial
standards

LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES

OF THE MOULTON, ALA. QUADRANGLE

by

John S. Pomeroy

1982

U.S. Geological Survey

OPEN FILE MAP 82-181 (D-6)

NOTE

Information shown is intended as a
general guide to ground conditions as of
the date of field check. Additional
landslides and rockfalls should be anticipated
in all map units. The map unit depicts
the dominant condition in the area delineated
and variations in slope stability may occur
at any point in the unit. This map is suit-
able for general planning purposes and as a
supplement to more detailed studies for site
selection. The map cannot be used as a sub-
stitute for detailed geologic and engineering
investigations to establish design and
construction criteria of specific sites.
Some symbols may not appear on this map
because the description is applicable to a
series of maps.

MAN-MADE FEATURES

Strip mines (combination of letter symbols
indicates complex formed of more than one
type of strip mine)

sh bench with high wall
sf furrowed with high wall
sd multiple furrows and multiple benches
ss hilltop removed
srg reclaimed by grading
sru reclaimed by secondary use
sh/r reggraded in part, high wall
remains

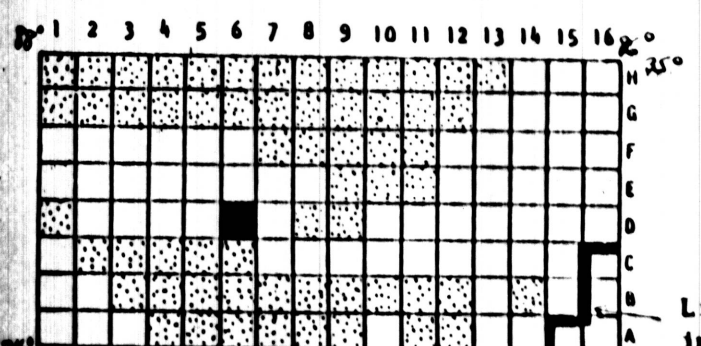
Coal refuse banks
r identified on aerial photographs;
not classified in field check

rb not burnt nor on fire
rbb burnt
rbd burning
rbs sludge

Quarries
q quarry site
qub spoil bank, quarry waste

Gravel pits
g site of gravel pit
Slides in man-made features
af earth flow in fill
a/s earth flow in coal castings
a/r earth flow in coal refuse

GADS 1" x 2" SHEET



Quadrangle does not
contain landslides or
related features

Limit of
Inventory



ACTIVE OR RECENTLY ACTIVE LANDSLIDE

Complex landslide composed of earthflow, debris
slide, earth and rock slump. Identified from
historical records, and from scars, debris and
other field evidence. Ground extremely unstable;
sliding accelerated by excavation, loading and
changes in drainage conditions. May include
areas with several active slides too small to
be shown separately. Questioned where doubtful.
May be shown with symbol (a) where difficult to discern.



OLD LANDSLIDE

Area of extensive hummocky ground caused by
earthflow and earth and rock slump. Lacks
clear evidence of active sliding. Relatively
stable in natural, undisturbed state,
generally not affected by small structures properly
sited in areas away from the edge of the toe;
can be reactivated by extensive, rapid excava-
tion, loading, and changes in ground water and
surface water conditions. Area of old landslide
probably includes recent ones not identified
from field evidence or otherwise documented.
Upslope boundary of landslide generally defined
by modified scarp, but downslope (toe) may be
gradational and not well defined. Questioned
where doubtful.



AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEBRIS FLOWS AND DEBRIS AVALANCHES

Primarily shallow, narrow ravines and chutes with
accumulation of stony colluvium generally 10 ft.
(3 m) or less in thickness; susceptible to rapid
movement during intense rainfall. Most ravines
and chutes designated show evidence of former
debris flows and avalanches. Symbol & desig-
nates historical debris flow or debris avalanche.



AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL

Steep, locally vertical, natural and man-made
slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or more high;
formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy
shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mud-
stone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving
sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.



SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING

Soil and rock similar to that involved in land-
slides elsewhere in map area; primarily areas
underlain by claystone, mudstone and shale
associated with other rock types. Rock weathers
rapidly on exposure forming clayey soil highly
susceptible to sliding. Includes gullies (U-shaped,
shallow valleys) containing thick layers of clayey
soil that are very susceptible to sliding where
excavation breaks continuity of slope and where
overloaded by artificial fill.



AREAS LEAST PRONE TO LANDSLIDES

Map areas in which no patterns or symbols are shown;
primarily valley floors, ridge tops and broad
benches; modification by excavation and fill may
lead to local landslides. Includes slopes where
landslides are sparse.

The first five digits of the open file number designate the
specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle
is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the
quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map based
on rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right. The
location of this quadrangle is shown by the black square.